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U.S. DISTRICT COURT N.D. OF ALABAMA UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION 2 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 2:10-cr-237-AMM-GMB-1 5 Plaintiff, October 18, 2023 9:30 a.m. Birmingham, Alabama 6 VS. 7 JORAN ANDREAS PETRUS VAN DER SLOOT, Defendant. 8 9 10 REPORTER'S OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PLEA/SENTENCING HEARING 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANNA M. MANASCO 12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 Proceedings recorded by OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, qualified pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 753(a) & Guide to Judiciary Policies and 24 Procedures, Vol. VI, Chapter III, D.2. Transcript produced by computerized stenotype. 25

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                         APPEARANCES
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    FOR THE UNITED STATES:
 4
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    Catherine Crosby
    U.S. Attorney's Office
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    FOR THE DEFENDANT:
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    Kevin Butler
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    James Gibson
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    Federal Public Defender's Office
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    COURTROOM DEPUTY: Frankie Sherbert
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    PROBATION: Amy Ledbetter
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. All right. are here in Case Number 2:10-cr-237, United States vs. van der 4 5 Sloot. Beginning with defense counsel, would everyone 6 7 please state their appearances and introduce those with you at counsel table. 8 MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor. Kevin Butler on 9 behalf of Mr. van der Sloot, who is present, sitting with me 10 at counsel table is James Gibson, as well as Alexandra Darby. 11 Behind me is my legal team. 12 13 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. PEEPLES: Lloyd Peeples on behalf of the United 14 With me here at counsel table is United States 15 Attorney Prim Escalona, Catherine Crosby, AUSA and then the 16 members of the Holloway family. Behind us is our legal team 17 18

and members of the FBI.

THE COURT: Great. Good morning. Thank you. Mr. van der Sloot is in court with his attorneys because I have been advised that he desires to withdraw his earlier plea of not quilty and wishes to enter a plea of guilty.

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MR. BUTLER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, you are allowed to do that. But before I can take a guilty plea from you, there are

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certain questions that I have to ask you, and this requires that you be placed under an oath. While you are under the oath, it is really important that your answers are full and complete and accurate, because if they're not, the government may prosecute you for perjury. Do you understand? DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. JORAN VAN DER SLOOT SWORN THE COURT: All right. Mr. Butler, would you please accompany your client to the lectern for this portion of the proceedings. MR. BUTLER: I will, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, if anything happens here today that you don't understand, I want you to put your hand up, stop me, get my attention, either I'll clear it up for you, or I'll give you a minute to speak privately with your attorney so that he can clear it up for you. Do you understand? DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Okay. I'll first ask you a series of questions that we ask every defendant who pleads quilty. Will you state your full name for the record. DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Joran Andreas Petrus van der Sloot. THE COURT: And your birth date. DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: The 6th of August, 1987.

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THE COURT: And how far did you go in school,
1
    Mr. van der Sloot?
2
 3
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: I finished high school.
              THE COURT: Can you read, write, and understand
 4
 5
    English?
 6
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
              THE COURT: Did you read, complete and sign the
 7
    guilty plea advice of rights certification?
8
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
 9
              THE COURT: Mr. Butler, would you please file the
10
    certification.
11
12
              MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor. (Indicating).
13
              THE CLERK:
                          (Indicating).
14
              MR. BUTLER: Filed.
15
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, during
    the past forty-eight hours, have you taken any drugs,
16
17
    prescription or otherwise, or consumed any substance that
18
    might affect your ability to understand these proceedings?
19
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: No, ma'am.
              THE COURT: All right. And are you suffering from
20
    any mental or emotional impairment or physical illness that
21
22
    might affect your ability to understand these proceedings?
23
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: No, ma'am.
24
              THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the
25
    indictment pending against you?
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DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. 1 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Butler, have you and 2 3 your colleagues had adequate time to investigate the charges against Mr. van der Sloot and to consult with him? 4 5 MR. BUTLER: I have, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, have you had adequate 6 7 time to consult with your attorneys? 8 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: I know that you did not choose these 9 attorneys, they were appointed for you by the Court. Are you 10 11 fully satisfied with the representation and the advice that 12 you have received from them? DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, fully, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, I want to go over 14 with you certain substantive rights that you have that I need 15 to be sure that you understand. 16 You are presumed to be not quilty of the charges 17 18 that are pending against you. That presumption, standing alone, is sufficient to assure that you will not be convicted 19 unless you either plead quilty or you're found quilty after a 20 trial. 21 You have the right to stand on your earlier plea of 22 not quilty. And if you do that, you will be entitled to a 23 24 trial before a duly selected jury. 25 At any trial that would occur in your case, you

would not be convicted unless the United States first proves beyond a reasonable doubt all of the elements of the charges against you. And we'll talk about those elements in just a minute.

Throughout all proceedings -- before, during and after trial -- you have the right to be represented by an attorney who must be constitutionally adequate. You're entitled to confront and cross-examine witnesses for the United States; you're entitled to call witnesses of your own; and to use the subpoena power of the Court to compel witnesses to testify on your behalf. You're entitled to testify if you choose to do so, but if you may not be forced to testify against yourself.

If you plead guilty, you will give up some of the rights that I just listed. Specifically, you will give up the presumption that you're not guilty; the right to a trial by jury; the right to proof beyond a reasonable doubt; the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses for the government, and to call witnesses of your own; and you will give up the right to refuse to testify. If you plead guilty, you do not give up the right to have an attorney represent you.

Because you are not a United States citizen, pleading guilty today means that you may be immediately and automatically removed from the United States, that you may be denied admission here in the future, and that you may be

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forever denied United States citizenship.
1
              Do you understand your rights?
 2
 3
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
              THE COURT: Do you understand what rights you're
 4
 5
    giving up if you plead guilty?
 6
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: I do.
 7
              THE COURT: Before you can be found guilty of the
     charge of interference with commerce by extortion, as charged
 8
     in Count One, the government must prove beyond a reasonable
 9
    doubt every element of that charge. Those elements are:
10
              One, that you caused Elizabeth Holloway to part with
11
12
    property;
              Two, that you did so knowingly by extortion;
13
              Three, that the extortionate transaction delayed,
14
15
     interrupted or affected interstate commerce.
              The range of punishment for this offense is as
16
     follows:
17
18
              One, custody for a period of not more than twenty
19
    years;
              Two, a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty
20
21
    thousand dollars;
              Three, both one and two, so custody and the fine;
22
23
              Four, supervised release for a term of not more than
24
    three years;
25
              Five, a special assessment fee of one hundred
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dollars.
1
              Before you can be found quilty of wire fraud, as
 2
 3
     charged in Count Two, the government must prove beyond a
     reasonable doubt every element of that charge. Those elements
 4
 5
    are:
              One, that you knowingly devised or participated in a
 6
7
     scheme to defraud Beth Holloway by using false or fraudulent
    pretenses, representations or promises;
 8
              Two, that the false pretenses, representations, or
 9
    promises were about a material fact;
10
              Three, that you acted with the intent to defraud;
11
12
    and
13
              Four, that you transmitted or caused to be
    transmitted some communication in interstate commerce to help
14
15
    carry out your scheme to defraud.
              The range of punishment for this charge is as
16
     follows:
17
18
              One, custody for a period of not more than twenty
19
    years;
              Two, a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty
20
21
    thousand dollars;
              Three, both one and two, so custody and the fine;
22
23
              Four, supervised release for a term of not more than
24
    three years; and
25
              Five, a special assessment fee of one hundred
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dollars.
1
              The indictment includes a notice of forfeiture.
 2
 3
    if you plead quilty, you will be required to forfeit to the
    government any property, real property or personal property,
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 5
    which constitutes or is derived from proceeds that are
 6
    traceable to the offenses alleged in the indictment.
7
              You also will be required to make restitution to the
8
    victim of the offenses to which you plead guilty.
              Mr. Peeples, do you agree that the Court has
 9
    accurately informed Mr. van der Sloot of the possible range of
10
11
    punishment for the charges in this case?
12
              MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor, we do.
13
              THE COURT: Mr. Butler, do you so agree?
              MR. BUTLER:
                           I do.
14
              THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, do you understand the
15
    charges against you?
16
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
17
18
              THE COURT: And do you understand the possible range
    of punishment?
19
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: I do, ma'am.
20
21
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. I understand that Mr. van der
    Sloot and the United States have reached a plea agreement.
22
23
              MR. BUTLER: We have, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Peeples, is the United
24
    States prepared to file the plea agreement with the Court?
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MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
1
              THE COURT: All right. Please file it.
 2
 3
              MR. PEEPLES:
                             (Indicating).
              THE CLERK:
                          (Indicating).
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you. All right. This plea
    agreement is signed by Mr. van der Sloot, by Mr. Butler and
 6
7
    Mr. Gibson, as his attorneys, and by Mr. Peeples and
    Ms. Crosby on behalf of the United States.
 8
              Mr. Peeples, although you filed this plea agreement
 9
    for the first time today, do you acknowledge that you
10
11
    previously shared it with the Court so that I could study and
    evaluate its terms?
12
13
              MR. PEEPLES: That's correct, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Butler, do you acknowledge the same?
14
              MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: Mr. Peeples, does this written document
16
    contain all the terms of any bargain or agreement on which
17
18
    Mr. van der Sloot might be relying today?
              MR. PEEPLES: It does, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: Mr. Butler, do you and Mr. van der Sloot
20
    have a copy of the plea agreement in front of you?
21
22
              MR. BUTLER: We do, Your Honor.
23
              THE COURT: Did you have a sufficient opportunity to
24
    discuss it with Mr. van der Sloot before he signed it?
25
              MR. BUTLER: I did, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Does the written plea agreement set
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    forth everything he may be relying on today in terms of a
2
 3
    bargain or a deal with the government?
              MR. BUTLER:
                           It does, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Were all formal offers by the government
    conveyed to him?
 6
7
              MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor.
 8
              THE COURT: Did he have any questions for you about
    the agreement that you did not feel you were able to answer to
 9
    his satisfaction?
10
              MR. BUTLER: I was able to answer all questions to
11
    his satisfaction.
12
              THE COURT: All right. Did you discuss with him the
13
    provisions that waive his right to appeal and to collaterally
14
    attack his conviction?
15
              MR. BUTLER: I did, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, before
17
18
    you signed the plea agreement, did you have a sufficient
    opportunity to discuss it with your attorneys?
19
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
20
              THE COURT: Do you understand that by entering into
21
    the plea agreement and entering a plea of guilty today that
22
23
    you will give up your right to appeal or collaterally attack
24
    your conviction?
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              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: I do, ma'am.
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THE COURT: Do you understand that even if the laws
1
    of the United States change with respect to the offenses that
 2
 3
    we're here about today that you will have no right to withdraw
    the guilty plea that you're in the process of entering?
 4
 5
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right, Mr. van der Sloot, the
 6
    factual allegations relevant to the conduct and offenses
7
 8
    charged in the indictment appear on Pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 of
    the plea agreement.
 9
10
              Do you agree that those facts are substantially
11
    correct?
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
12
13
              THE COURT: Is there anything in those facts that
    you say is not correct?
14
15
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: No, ma'am.
              THE COURT: Did you do the things that are set forth
16
    in those factual allegations?
17
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: I did, ma'am.
18
                          Okay. All right, Mr. van der Sloot,
19
              THE COURT:
20
    does the written plea agreement set forth all the terms of
    your deal with the government?
21
22
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
23
              THE COURT:
                          Did you sign it?
24
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
25
                          Do you have any questions about it?
              THE COURT:
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DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: No, ma'am. 1 THE COURT: Has anyone promised you anything that is 2 3 not in that written agreement to get you to plead quilty? DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: No, ma'am. 4 5 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you in any way to get you to plead quilty? 6 7 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: No, ma'am. THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty of your own free 8 will because you are guilty of the conduct charged? 9 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. 10 11 THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, the plea agreement 12 that you have made with the United States is a binding plea 13 agreement under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(C). This means that under federal law I may either 14 accept the agreement in full, reject the agreement in full, or 15 defer a decision until a later date. I cannot accept part of 16 your agreement and reject part of your agreement. 17 18 If I accept your binding plea agreement today, I must accept the custodial term to which you and the government 19 have agreed. Do you understand? 20 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, under 22 23 federal law, I cannot accept your plea agreement just because 24 you and the government have agreed to it. I must evaluate the 25 terms of the plea agreement to ensure that they are lawful and

to ensure that the stipulated sentence is a sufficient and 1 reasonable sentence. Do you understand? 2 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: Do you understand that if I accept your 4 5 plea agreement today, I also will impose your sentence today? 6 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: I do, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. van der Sloot, under the 8 terms of your plea agreement, in exchange for the government's agreement to recommend to the Court the sentence to which you 9 and the government agreed, which we'll talk about in just a 10 11 minute, you agreed to do several things. You agreed to honestly and completely assist law enforcement agencies with 12 13 respect to their investigation of your scheme to extort and 14 defraud Beth Holloway. You also agreed to honestly and completely assist 15 law enforcement agencies with respect to their investigation 16 17 of the disappearance of Ms. Holloway's daughter, Natalee 18 Holloway, on or about May 29th, 2005. You agreed to provide all the information you know 19 about Natalee's disappearance. This is often called a proffer 20 or debrief. 21 22 You further agreed that Natalee Holloway's parents 23 would be allowed to hear in real time your debrief with law 24 enforcement about the disappearance of their daughter, and you

agreed that after that debrief, the United States would

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determine, to the extent that it could, whether the 1 information you provided was truthful and complete. And you 2 3 agreed that as just one part of that determination you would submit to a polygraph examination. 4 5 You agreed that if the United States determined on the basis of the polygraph or any other available 6 7 investigatory information, including the government's consultation with Ms. Holloway, that your debrief was not 8 complete or truthful, the United States had the sole option to 9 void your plea agreement and your deal would be off. 10 11 Did you fully understand those terms of your plea 12 agreement? 13 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: Okay. It is my understanding that consistent with the terms of your plea agreement that you made 15 your proffer and you truthfully provided all the information 16 you know. I'll ask the government about that in a minute. 17 18 But I'm asking you about it now. Did you do that? DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Butler, is there 20 21 anything you would like to say specifically about your 22 client's proffer? 23 MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Peeples, is the United States 25 satisfied that Mr. van der Sloot fulfilled his obligations

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under the plea agreement?
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              MR. PEEPLES: Your Honor, based on the information
 2
 3
    the defendant provided, the results of the polygraph
    examination, and the information obtained during the FBI's
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 5
    extensive investigation of this matter, we believe that the
 6
    defendant has complied with his obligations under the plea
7
    agreement.
                          Thank you. As a part of that
 8
              THE COURT:
    determination, did you consult with the Holloway family?
 9
              MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor, we did.
10
              THE COURT: All right. I'll ask you again at
11
12
    sentencing, but for the purpose of my present determination
    whether to accept Mr. van der Sloot's guilty plea, is there
13
    anything else you would like to say about his proffer?
14
15
              MR. PEEPLES: No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Butler, are you satisfied that
16
17
    Mr. van der Sloot fully understands the charges against him
18
    and the consequences of a guilty plea?
              MR. BUTLER: I am fully satisfied that he
19
    understands.
20
21
              THE COURT: And that his plea is knowing and
22
    voluntary?
23
              MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: Mr. Peeples, are you so satisfied?
25
              MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
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THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, do you understand
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    that this is the last time you may rest on your plea of not
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 3
    quilty?
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Do you understand everything we have
    gone over?
 6
7
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am.
 8
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, to the
    offense of interference with commerce by extortion as charged
 9
    in Count One, how do you plead?
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11
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Guilty.
                          To the offense of wire fraud as charged
12
              THE COURT:
13
    in Count Two, how do you plead?
14
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Guilty.
              THE COURT: I find in United States vs. van der
15
    Sloot that Mr. van der Sloot is fully competent and capable of
16
    entering an informed plea, that he's aware of the nature of
17
18
    the charges and the consequences of a plea, and that his plea
    is knowing, voluntary and supported by an independent basis in
19
    fact containing each of the essential elements of the
20
21
    offenses. I therefore accept his plea of guilty and judge him
    to be guilty of the offenses charged.
22
23
              Mr. van der Sloot, please be seated.
24
              All right. We will now proceed to the sentencing
25
    phase of these proceedings where I will determine whether the
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sentence to which Mr. van der Sloot and the United States have agreed is a lawful, sufficient and reasonable sentence.

Mr. van der Sloot, ordinarily, United States federal law would require a probation officer to conduct a presentence investigation and to prepare a report of that investigation for the Court to consider in determining a sentence. That report would include information about your criminal history, other characteristics of you, and the calculation of the applicable range of punishment under the United States Sentencing Guidelines which are advisory guidelines for the Court to consider when imposing a sentence.

Under applicable federal law, that presentence investigation report would not be public. It would be made available to you, your attorneys, and the attorneys for the United States and to me. You would have an opportunity to challenge the factual statements in the report and the calculation of the potential sentence under the advisory guidelines.

In this case, because you and the United States have agreed to a specific sentence, and because you and the United States have voluntarily made information available to me that would ordinarily be included in the presentence investigation report, I understand that you have waived your right to a presentence investigation and a presentence investigation report.

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I further understand that you have waived your
1
    rights under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32 in
 2
 3
    connection with that investigation and report; is that
    correct?
 4
 5
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you. Mr. Butler, I understand you
 6
7
    have written waivers to file.
 8
              MR. BUTLER: I do, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Would you please file them.
 9
              MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, we're filing two waivers.
10
11
    One, waiver of the presentence report; and two, waiver
    regarding time applicable to the preparation of the
12
13
    presentence report. That second waiver may be unnecessary,
    but we're doing it out of an abundance of caution.
14
15
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
16
              MR. BUTLER: (Indicating).
17
              THE CLERK: (Indicating).
18
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, I see
    your signatures on both of these documents. Did you sign
19
20
    them?
21
              DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor.
                          Thank you. All right. Mr. van der
22
              THE COURT:
23
    Sloot, even if you waive the presentence investigation and
    presentence investigation report, I am required to insist on
24
25
    it, unless I find that the information in the record before me
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today allows me to meaningfully exercise the Court's statutory
1
    sentencing authority under 18, U.S.C., Section 3553.
2
                                                           If I
 3
    make that finding, the law requires that I explain it on the
    record today.
 4
 5
              Mr. Peeples, I understand that the government has a
 6
    written sentencing memorandum that it would like to file to
7
    provide relevant information and establish that I have
    sufficient information to meaningfully exercise sentencing
 8
    authority; is that correct?
 9
              MR. PEEPLES: That's correct, Your Honor. May I
10
    approach?
11
              THE COURT: Please file it.
12
                             (Indicating). Your Honor, for the
13
              MR. PEEPLES:
14
    record, what the government has filed is actually two
15
    documents. The first is a sentencing memorandum which sets
    forth the basis for the sentencing recommendation in the plea
16
17
    agreement that's recommended by the United States. The second
18
    is a supplement to the sentencing memorandum. And there are
    three attachments or exhibits to that supplement. Exhibit A
19
    is a transcript and an audio portion of the proffer that the
20
21
    defendant provided that was referenced earlier. Exhibit B is
    a victim impact statement from Elizabeth Ann Holloway.
22
23
    Exhibit C is a victim impact statement from Dave Holloway.
24
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
25
              THE CLERK:
                          (Indicating).
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THE COURT: Mr. Peeples, I want you to explain
1
    further the government's position in a minute, but for now, I
2
 3
    have a couple of specific questions about the sentencing
    memorandum.
 4
 5
              Although you filed this just now, I am not seeing it
    for the first time today. You shared it with me previously so
 6
7
    that I could study it carefully, and you also made it
    available to Mr. van der Sloot and his defense attorneys; is
8
    that correct?
 9
              MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: Mr. Butler, have you had the opportunity
11
    to review before today the memorandum and the attachments that
12
    the United States just filed in open court?
13
14
              MR. BUTLER: I have, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney --
15
    I mean, with your client?
16
17
              MR. BUTLER: Yes, I did, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: Does he have any objections to its
    filing?
19
20
              MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor.
21
                          Does he have any objections to its
              THE COURT:
    substance?
22
23
              MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor. In fact, it's our
24
    position that the information contained in there provides the
25
    Court with adequate information in order to impose sentence in
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support of our request to waive the PSR. 1 THE COURT: Very well. Thank you. I have reviewed 2 3 the government's memorandum and find that I have sufficient information to exercise the Court's statutory sentencing 4 5 authority. I will explain in greater detail, as we proceed, 6 how I will rely on specific information and how that 7 information allows me to evaluate the sentence to which Mr. van der Sloot and the government agreed. 8 But before I explain further, I would like to hear 9 further from Mr. van der Sloot and his attorney. 10 11 Mr. Butler, is there anything you would like to say at this time in mitigation or otherwise? 12 13 MR. BUTLER: Briefly, Your Honor. Mr. van der Sloot has complied with all the conditions set forth in the plea 14 agreement. He has been full -- full, open and honest in the 15 information he's provided. 16 17 Subsequently, Your Honor, we would ask that the 18 Court adopt the plea agreement and impose the stipulated 19 sentence. 20 I have nothing further. 21 Thank you. Mr. van der Sloot, is there THE COURT: anything you would like to say? 22 23 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor. 24 like to take this chance to apologize to the Holloway family, 25 apologize to my own family, say that I hope that the statement I provided gives at least some kind of closure to everyone involved.

I would like to say that I'm no longer that person I was back then today, I have given my heart over to Jesus Christ and he strengthens me through all these proceedings now. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. Under federal law, more particularly, under the Crime Victim's Rights Act, which is found at 18, U.S.C., Section 3771, crime victims have the right to be heard at sentencing. Under that law, a crime victim is defined as a person directly and proximately harmed as the result of the commission of a federal offense. In a sense, crime victimizes all members of the public. Some particularly reprehensible criminal conduct affects or impacts many people, including a targeted victim's family, friends and even their professional colleagues. That does not automatically mean that all of the affected persons are necessarily victims within the specific meaning of the Crime Victim's Rights Act with an entitlement to submit a statement for the Court to consider.

If a person does not have the right to submit a statement under that act, the Court declines to consider any submission that they may make, because federal sentences must be based solely on information properly before the Court.

As I indicated in an order issued yesterday

afternoon, I received by mail, by courier and by hand-delivery a number of victim impact statements and requests to submit victim impact statements. I personally reviewed all the documents that the Court received to determine which ones I could properly consider in imposing a sentence today.

Ultimately, I determined that I may properly consider written and/or oral, if they elect to speak today, victim impact statements only from the direct victim of the extortion and wire fraud charged in the indictment, Beth Holloway, and the members of her immediate family who could comment on the impact of that conduct on her and relatedly on them. Mr. Dave Holloway, who is Natalee Holloway's father, and Mr. Matt Holloway, who is Natalee Holloway's brother.

Accordingly, I did not accept and I have not considered in connection with the sentence that I will impose today any statements from other persons, including such statements purportedly offered or offered on behalf of any member of the Holloway family, in large part because members of the Holloway family have submitted their own direct statements that express the impact that they experienced in their own words.

I have considered written statements submitted by Beth Holloway and Dave Holloway. And I understand that in addition Beth Holloway would like to make an oral victim impact statement at this time.

Ms. Holloway, will you please approach the lectern to make your statement.

MS. HOLLOWAY: Joran, for eighteen years you denied killing my daughter Natalee. Your lies, your manipulation, your taunting us with fake news interviews and wild stories of what happened to her have cost indescribable pain to my family and to me, and the grief extends deep into my soul.

Now in the process of being here today and being sentenced for attempting to sell Natalee's remains to me, you've finally admitted that in fact you murdered her.

Natalee would be thirty-six years old now. And I think about what kind of doctor she would have become. She would be married; have children, my grandchildren. But Joran destroyed all of this, destroyed all of this for my family. You terminated her potential. You terminated her potential, her dreams, and her possibilities when you bludgeoned her to death in 2005. You took away my son Matt, you took away his big sister. My son also has two children, he has a son and a daughter, so you took away Natalee's -- you took away their aunt, she would never be able to meet her niece or nephew.

You changed the course of our lives and you turned them upside-down. You are a killer. And I want you to remember that every time that jail cell door slams, I want you to remember that. You didn't get what you wanted from Natalee, your sexual satisfaction, so you brutally killed her.

All I have been able to see from you, Joran, are four functions of existence: It's anger, it's a killer, it's food, and it's sex. That's all you have been able to show me, Joran.

And I wonder about over the years about the grief that your mother and your grandmother have experienced, and I think about them. And the reason why I do because I know it has destroyed their lives as well knowing that they raised a killer. Your brother, everyone around you, and you are to blame for their anguish and their sorrow and their shame, Joran. And you are the one now that no one in Aruba wants to be and that's the black mark on the island. No one wanted to be that.

And, Joran, I think about now what you and I have in common. I had a daughter; you have a daughter. So it's interesting that we share that commonality, except my daughter is no longer here. I won't mention your daughter's name out of respect for her young age and out of respect for her privacy because she doesn't deserve it. But, Joran, I think about what if -- what if your daughter were Natalee, and what if you were me, and what if her killer had bludgeoned her body and gone home and got off on porn on a porn site, I think about that, Joran. And I think about what would I do and I think about what would you do. And I know what I would do, I would want to kill him.

Extreme emotional loss and pain really can't be comprehended by those who haven't had a devastating tragedy like ours.

Also, I have suffered great professional, personal financial loss. When you killed Natalee, I lived in Aruba trying to find out what happened to her. Joran, you and I met that first night of May 31st, 2005, 4:00 a.m. at the Holiday Inn porte-cochere trying to get answers from you, trying desperately.

And as I was living there in Aruba trying to find these answers, I lost my job, I lost my teaching license, I lost my tenure. I had to go back to school to get my license reinstated and then I had to work even harder to get my tenure back.

So 2010, when you extorted me and tried to sell me Natalee's remains, I incurred legal, investigative, and I hate to say it, but I incurred killer fees. I paid my daughter's killer money. It's shocking. I don't think anyone could really wrap their minds around what that means.

Your life was pretty much over in 2010 when you extorted me, and then you killed another beautiful young woman in Peru, five years to the day after you killed Natalee. Even though you have finally confessed and confirmed that you are my daughter's killer, you can't be tried here, you can't be tried here for her murder. But I do employ, implore this

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Court to give you the maximum sentence possible for the wire
1
    fraud and extortion and demand that you make financial
2
 3
    restitution. You should never profit from this ever again.
              Joran, while you are living your life in prison --
 4
    and by the way, you look like hell, Joran. I don't see how
 5
 6
    you're going to make it.
7
              I will live the rest of my life with the wonderful
    memories -- with the wonderful memories of a beautiful young
8
    lady that had her whole life in front of her. Natalee will be
 9
    eighteen forever in my heart. She was smart, she was so
10
11
    accomplished, and I have no doubt she would have made all her
    dreams come true. She really would have.
12
13
              Matt, we did it, honey.
              MR. MATT HOLLOWAY: We did it.
14
              MS. HOLLOWAY: We did it. The hope that filled her
15
    heart fills mine, it brought me here today, it will see me
16
17
    through everyday, and I will wake up every morning
18
    remembering, I will remember who Natalee was. Thank you.
              Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
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21
              Mr. Peeples, are you aware that Matt Holloway or
    Dave Holloway would like to speak?
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23
              MR. PEEPLES: No, Your Honor, they don't.
24
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you. All right. Mr. Peeples, I
25
    will ask you shortly for more information about the
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government's position, but I have a few more questions about Mr. van der Sloot's proffer.

I asked you once before in connection with my decision to accept his guilty plea, but I'm asking you again now in connection with my determination whether to accept the plea agreement and impose the stipulated sentence, is there anything you would like to say on behalf of the United States about his proffer?

MR. PEEPLES: Your Honor, other than what we said before, no.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. van der Sloot, although you waived a presentence investigation and presentence investigation report, the United States Probation Office has determined that sufficient information is publicly available from which it can calculate the advisory guideline range for your sentence. I have carefully considered this information which is as follows:

The offenses with which you are charged are referenced in Appendix A of the United States Sentencing Commission's Guidelines Manual. The appropriate Guideline is Section 2B3.3.

Pursuant to Section 2B3.3(a), the base offense level is nine. Pursuant to Section 2B3.3(b)(1), ten levels have been added based on a loss amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Because the conduct involved a vulnerable

victim, as defined in the Guidelines Section 3A1.1, comment 1 n2, an additional two levels have been added resulting in an 2 3 adjusted offense level of twenty-one. Because you pleaded quilty, you receive a three 4 5 level reduction for acceptance of responsibility pursuant to 6 Guideline Section 3E1.1, and the total offense level becomes 7 eighteen. You have two previous criminal convictions that are 8 assigned three points each pursuant to Guideline Section 9 Therefore, based on six criminal history category 10 4A1.1(a). points, the criminal history category is III. The resulting 11 advisory guideline range of imprisonment is thirty-three to 12 forty-one months. The fine range is ten thousand dollars to 13 14 one hundred thousand dollars; and the supervised release term 15 is one year to three years. 16 Mr. Butler, do you agree that I have correctly 17 calculated the guideline range? 18 MR. BUTLER: I do, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Peeples, does the United States so 19 agree? 20 21 MR. PEEPLES: We do, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Under the Supreme Court's 22 23 instructions in United States vs. Booker, I have consulted the 24 Sentencing Guidelines and I have taken them into account on

the issue of the appropriate range of sentence to be imposed

25

in this case.

Mr. van der Sloot, I also have considered the specific sentence to which you and the United States agreed in the binding plea agreement: A custodial sentence of two hundred forty months with credit for time already spent in custody in the United States from June 8th, 2023 to run concurrently with your currently-imposed sentences in Peru, to be followed by a period of supervised release for three years, subject to this court's standard conditions and to any special conditions that I may impose.

In addition, you agreed in the binding plea agreement to a requirement that you pay restitution to Beth Holloway in the amount of twenty-five thousand one hundred dollars; that you comply with the agreed provisions regarding the forfeiture of property; and that you pay the United States the mandatory special assessment fee of two hundred dollars, due immediately.

Mr. van der Sloot, the sentence that you agreed to in your plea agreement reflects the maximum custodial sentence available under the laws of the United States -- as we call it, the statutory maximum. It is approximately two hundred months more than the custodial sentence at the highest end of the applicable range under the advisory guidelines.

In your case, the statutory maximum sentence that you have stipulated represents a substantial variance upward

from the sentence called for by the advisory guidelines.

Mr. Peeples, could you please briefly explain why the United States believes that a substantial variance of this nature is warranted and why the plea agreement provides for it.

MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor, thank you for the opportunity.

The United States submits that thirty-three to forty-one months is not sufficient to meet the purposes of sentencing set forth in 18, U.S.C., 3553(a).

A variance is warranted in this case, first, because of the defendant's history and characteristics warrant a sentence higher than that contemplated by the guidelines. In particular, the information provided by the defendant in his proffer regarding the events in 2005 and made a part of the record in this case, contain new information that is not taken into account by the Sentencing Guideline calculations but certainly warrants a higher sentence based on his history and characteristics.

Second, the United States submits that the defendant's extortion and wire fraud convictions deserve greater punishment than the guidelines prescribe. Because Your Honor has seen a number of defendants convicted of fraud come before her, but this is more than just a standard fraud case. The defendant picked his victim. The defendant here

chose to exploit a mother, Beth Holloway, who had been 1 desperately searching for five years for answers about what 2 3 happened to her child. In choosing to defraud her, Joran van der Sloot 4 5 chose his own greed over Beth Holloway's grief. 6 Your Honor, finally, a sentence of twenty years by 7 this Court ensures that regardless of anything that may happen to his Peruvian sentences, the defendant will serve twenty 8 years in prison where he will not be able to cause further 9 10 harm to the public. THE COURT: Mr. Peeples, in determining the basis 11 12 for the substantial variance upward, did the United States consult with the Holloway family? 13 14 MR. PEEPLES: Yes, we did, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Butler, is there anything you would like to say 16 17 about the stipulated sentence and the basis for the 18 substantial variance upward? MR. BUTLER: Nothing other than what I previously 19 20 said. By that, I mean, Your Honor, Mr. Holloway (sic) has 21 complied with the terms of the plea agreement, that plea 22 agreement included the upward variance to two hundred forty months, we would ask the Court to adopt the plea agreement. 23 24 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. van der Sloot, I have 25 carefully considered whether the statutory maximum is

appropriate in your case.

Under federal law, I must impose a reasonable sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the statutory purposes of sentencing.

The purposes of sentencing are to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes, and to provide needed correctional treatment in the most effective manner.

The factors that I must consider, in addition to these statutory purposes, include the nature and circumstances of your offense, your history and characteristics, the kinds of sentences that are available under the law, the sentencing range under the guidelines, the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct, and the need to provide restitution to victims.

Federal law allows me to consider not only the criminal conduct charged in the indictment, extortion and wire fraud, but also all of your relevant conduct. The law defines relevant conduct quite broadly.

Relevant conduct may include conduct that is not charged in the indictment. It includes all acts that you committed, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced,

procured, or willfully caused, as well as all reasonably foreseeable acts of others in furtherance of jointly undertaken criminal activity.

Relevant conduct may also include conduct that took place outside of a statute of limitations period, so long as the relevant conduct is established by a preponderance of the evidence.

Under the law, all harm that results from your relevant conduct is attributed to you today.

Accordingly, I have considered not only the factual statements contained in your plea agreement about extortion and wire fraud, but I have also considered your confession to the brutal murder of Natalee Holloway and your simultaneous disposal and destruction of her remains.

There can be no doubt that your plea agreement and your proffer establish by a preponderance of the evidence the matters contained therein, because your confessions are the only evidence in the record before me today on those matters.

Mr. Butler, did you advise Mr. van der Sloot in connection with his decision to enter the plea agreement that the Court could consider the information in his proffer in connection with imposing his sentence as part of his history and characteristics?

MR. BUTLER: We did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right, Mr. van der

Sloot, you are differently situated from many defendants who come before the Court charged with a two hundred fifty thousand dollar fraud. You have brutally murdered, in separate instances, years apart, two young women who refused your sexual advances.

You then took advantage of the mother of one of those young women years after the fact by attempting to sell her access to her murdered daughter's bodily remains.

Before you tried to sell her that access, you had steadfastly refused to provide complete or truthful information about your murder of Natalee Holloway, and that's an understatement, because at every opportunity, you had lied about that murder.

Your extortion and your fraud are particularly heinous because they sought to profit from a mother's grief for which you are solely and exclusively responsible.

Your extortion and your fraud are heinous in the extreme because you knew that the information that you were selling was an absolute lie. You concocted the lie to make a profit. You deepened your victim's grief and pain and loss to feed your own greed.

Under these circumstances, I specifically find that a Guideline sentence of approximately three years is woefully inadequate to reflect the seriousness of your offense, and that a statutory maximum sentence appropriately reflects the

extremity of the seriousness of your conduct.

Likewise, I specifically find that a Guideline sentence of approximately three years is insufficient to deter future criminal conduct. Hopefully, a statutory maximum sentence will deter anyone else considering preying on the family members of their own murder victim from undertaking a scheme similar to yours.

And it is clear to me that if this Court is to have any hope of deterring future criminal conduct by you that I must sentence you to the maximum custodial time that the laws of the United States allow.

I have thought long and hard about whether a concurrent sentence is appropriate. It is my understanding that your currently imposed Peruvian sentences will conclude in approximately twenty-two years. I have no control over your Peruvian custody, and I have no control over whether there is any change in the future in your Peruvian sentences.

But if I accept your binding plea agreement, I must run your two hundred and forty months United States sentence concurrent to your currently imposed Peruvian sentences. The laws of the United States do not allow me to modify that term of your plea agreement.

If I reject your guilty plea -- if I reject your plea agreement and you withdraw your guilty plea, upon your conviction by a jury, I could potentially consider imposing a

statutory maximum sentence consecutively to, rather than concurrent with, your currently-imposed Peruvian sentences. That sequence of events might result in you serving more time in custody which would likely deter future criminal conduct by you for longer.

But I am not inclined to reject your plea agreement. If I were to do that and you were tried and convicted of extortion and wire fraud, it is not clear to me, as I sit here today, whether there would be a basis to sentence you to the statutory maximum for those crimes.

Even if there were such a basis and I sentenced you to the statutory maximum to run consecutively to your Peruvian sentences, one of the main benefits of the plea agreement would be permanently lost, your full confession to your brutal murder of your victim's daughter and your specific explanation why her family has not found and will not find her remains.

As a term of the binding plea agreement before me today, the United States has agreed not to use that confession against you for any purposes other than today's sentencing.

Accordingly, accepting your binding plea agreement today is the only way for this Court ever to consider your confession to Natalee Holloway's brutal murder as part of your history in connection with your sentences for extortion and wire fraud.

Put differently, if I reject this plea agreement, in

all likelihood, you will never face a United States Court that has considered, as part of your sentences for extortion and wire fraud, the full measure of harm and terror that you have brought to the Holloway family.

In evaluating your plea agreement, I also considered very carefully whether the Court needed a presentence investigation and presentence investigation report, even though you waived them. Those documents are ordinarily helpful to the Court's understanding of an appropriate sentence. It's unusual for a defendant to waive them; it's unusual for the Court not to insist on them. But your case is quite unusual.

In your case, based on the information that is properly before me today, there is no amount of additional information that could cause me to impose less than the statutory maximum sentence, and I do not have the authority to impose more than the statutory maximum sentence. And there is no amount of additional information that could cause me to deprive the Holloway family of the public knowledge of the information you revealed in your proffer, which was subsequently vetted for accuracy to the extent possible by some of the finest investigators and law enforcement agencies in the world, under the extremely difficult and unusual circumstances of your case. I therefore accept the plea agreement, find that the charge adequately reflects the

seriousness of your conduct and that the stipulated sentence will not undermine the statutory purposes of sentencing.

For all these reasons, pursuant to the Court's authority to impose a sentence outside the advisory guidelines range, it is the judgment of the Court that the defendant, Joran van der Sloot, is hereby committed to the custody of the bureau of prisons to be imprisoned for a term of two hundred and forty months with credit for time served in the United States custody from June 8th, 2023 to run concurrently with the defendant's currently-imposed Peruvian sentences.

Mr. van der Sloot, pursuant to the terms of the plea agreement that I just accepted, and the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, signed at Lima, Peru on July 26, 2001, you will be promptly removed from the United States and returned to Peru to serve your United States sentence in Peruvian custody. I will talk further about that in just a minute.

But before I do, I want to make clear one aspect of the custodial sentence that I just imposed. As I previously indicated, it is the Court's understanding that your binding plea agreement is premised on the mutual understanding between yourself, your attorneys and the attorneys for the government that you will spend approximately the next twenty-two years in Peruvian custody, meaning in a prison in Peru.

If circumstances should change, such that you are

out of prison in Peru earlier than anticipated, this Court will expect you to return to the United States to serve the remainder of your United States sentence here. That will be the expectation, regardless why or how you are out of Peruvian custody, prison in Peru, earlier than anticipated. If you are out of prison there earlier than currently anticipated, the Court will expect you to return to the United States to serve the balance of your custodial sentence regardless whether you're paroled, you're released earlier, you're placed on probation or supervised release in Peru, your Peruvian sentence is reduced, the laws of Peru change or your Peruvian sentence otherwise changes.

I specifically find that it will not satisfy the statutory purposes of the sentence that I just imposed for your Peruvian custodial sentence to be reduced, probated, paroled or otherwise diminished and for you to use that reduction to skirt your responsibility to serve the remaining portion of your United States sentence in the United States. Do you understand?

DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Because you have pleaded guilty to offenses for which an identifiable victim has suffered pecuniary loss, the Mandatory Victim's Restitution Act requires that you pay restitution. You do not dispute that you received twenty-five thousand one hundred dollars

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from Beth Holloway, you agreed to restitution in the plea
1
    agreement, so you are ordered to pay restitution in that
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    amount to her and your restitution obligation is due and
    payable in full immediately.
 4
 5
              When I enter judgment in your case later today, I
    will, under the terms of your plea agreement, also enter a
 6
7
    final order of forfeiture, so that the United States
    Government may remit to Beth Holloway any monies that it
8
    collects from you to satisfy that restitution obligation.
 9
              Mr. Peeples, does the United States at this time
10
    have a final proposed order of forfeiture?
11
              MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor. May I approach?
12
              THE COURT: Please file it.
13
              MR. PEEPLES:
                             (Indicating).
14
              THE CLERK:
                          (Indicating).
15
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Peeples, you filed this
16
    just now, but do you acknowledge that you previously made it
17
    available to the Court for me to review?
18
              MR. PEEPLES: Yes, Your Honor, and with defense
19
20
    counsel.
              THE COURT:
                          Great.
                                  Thank you. Mr. Butler, just to
21
    confirm, you have seen this proposed order before today?
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23
              MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: And your client has no objection to its
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    entry?
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MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm not imposing a fine based on the defendant's inability to pay, but, Mr. van der Sloot, you are ordered to pay to the United States the special assessment fee of two hundred dollars which is due immediately.

On release from imprisonment, you will be placed on supervised release for a term of three years as to Counts One and Two separately but to run concurrently with each other.

While on supervised release, you will have to comply with the standard conditions of supervised release in this court. Those will be set out in full in your judgment which I encourage you to read very closely. You also must comply with the following special conditions which also will be set out in full in your judgment.

First, you must cooperate in the collection of DNA under the administrative supervision of the probation officer;

Second, if under any circumstances you are released from or you escape a Peruvian prison before June 9th, 2043, including on parole, probation or supervised release, you are ordered to make your release known to the United States

District Court for the Northern District of Alabama. Before you leave today, you will be provided contact information to satisfy this obligation, if it becomes necessary;

Three, until the sentences that I have imposed today are fully served and satisfied, you must not reenter the

United States without the express permission of the Secretary 1 of Homeland Security for the United States. You are advised 2 3 that because of your quilty plea today, you may be forever refused admission to the United States, but you are required 4 5 not to reenter without the permission that I just described 6 until the sentences imposed today have been fully and 7 completely served. Should you reenter the United States for any reason or for any purpose before that date, you must 8 report to the nearest United States Probation Office within 9 twenty-four hours of your arrival. 10 Having considered the advisory quideline 11 computations and taken them under advisement, as well as the 12 13 binding plea agreement that I have accepted, I find that the sentence is sufficient but not greater than necessary to serve 14 15 the statutory purposes of sentencing. I further find, for reasons that I have explained, 16 17 that it is a reasonable sentence when considering each and all 18 of the sentencing factors found at 18, U.S.C., 3553(a). Mr. Peeples, does the United States have any 19 objections? 20 21 None, Your Honor. MR. PEEPLES: 22 THE COURT: Mr. Butler. 23 MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. Mr. van der Sloot, I am 25 required to advise you of your appeal rights. You have the

right to appeal the sentence within fourteen days if you 1 believe that it is in violation of federal law. Your plea 2 3 agreement includes an appeal waiver and ordinarily those are enforceable. But if you believe that yours is unenforceable, 4 5 you are entitled to present that theory to the appellate court. With very few exceptions, any appeals must be 6 7 commenced within fourteen days of the entry of judgment in your case which will occur today. If you want to appeal, do 8 not delay. Discuss it with Mr. Butler and Mr. Gibson right 9 away. If you are unable to pay the cost of an appeal, you may 10 apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis and for the 11 appointment of counsel. If you are allowed by the court to 12 proceed in forma pauperis, upon your request, the clerk of the 13 court will assist you in preparing and filing a notice of 14 15 appeal. Mr. van der Sloot, have you been advised by the 16 Court and by your counsel about your appellate rights? 17 18 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, ma'am, and I waive my appeal. 19 THE COURT: Thank you. I understand that you wish 20 to waive your rights to appeal and that that waiver is knowing 21 and voluntary and that you are waiving your rights to appeal 22 both your conviction and your sentence; is that correct? 23 24 DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Butler, is there anything you would like to say before I remand the defendant?

MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor. Pursuant to the Extradition Treaty issued between the United States and the Republic of Peru, and the May 10th Peruvian Supreme Court resolution, allowing for his extradition, Mr. van der Sloot was temporarily surrendered by the Country of Peru to the United States and to the U.S. authorities to resolve this matter and any possible appeal.

Now that the criminal proceedings have concluded and Mr. van der Sloot has knowingly and voluntarily given up his right to appeal, the judgment and sentence, we believe that all terms and conditions of that treaty have been fulfilled. Therefore, we would ask the Court to enter judgment as soon as is practical and to direct the United States to comply with the terms of the agreement and expeditiously return Mr. van der Sloot to Peru.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Peeples, to effectuate the order and judgment that the Court will enter today, and to satisfy the obligations of the United States under the plea agreement and the Extradition Treaty, the United States is ordered to remove Mr. van der Sloot from the United States as soon as is reasonably possible and to take all reasonable measures to expedite his return to Peruvian custody.

Mr. van der Sloot, in a moment, I will remand you to

the custody of the United States Marshal Service. After I enter judgment in your case, I do not control how and when you are removed from the United States. I am assured by the marshal service that you will not be here any longer than is necessary to gather the appropriate international papers that are required to remove you from this country and return you to Peru. To effectuate the orders of the Court, I will today liaise with the coordinate branches of the United States Federal Government to ensure that you are removed from the United States and returned to Peru as quickly as is reasonably possible. Do you understand? DEFENDANT VAN DER SLOOT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. van der Sloot, you are remanded to the custody of the marshal service and we are adjourned. (End of proceedings. 10:30 a.m.) 

C E R T I F I C A T EI hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of the proceedings in the above-referenced matter. Teresa Roberson, RPR, RMR